

Messrs. GREGORY M. MATHEWS and TOM IREDALE sent the following notes on Penguins :—

When G. R. Gray received a very large Penguin from the Antarctic he published a note declaring that two species had been confused by all early writers, that the names used for these two were "King" and "Emperor" and that the original Patagonian Penguin of Pennant in the Phil. Trans. lviii. 1769, p. 91, was the King; that Shaw first used the name *Aptenodytes patagonica* in naming Miller's figure (Illustr. pl. 33), which figure was copied from the drawings of Forster, and that the same figure was used in Pennant's Genera and also by Forster in the Comment. Götting.; that this was the Emperor; that as two different birds had been called *A. patagonica* he would reject the name altogether, and proposed *A. pennantii* for Pennant's (King) Penguin and *A. forsteri* for Forster's (Emperor) Penguin. However, undoubtedly Forster's Penguin, which is the basis of *A. patagonica* Miller, is the King, and that therefore it falls as an absolute synonym. Bonaparte did not consider Gray's determinations correct, as he wrote "*A. forsteri* Gray = *patachonica* Forster = *imperator* auct." and "*A. pennanti* Gray = *patagonica* Pennant = *patachonica* Shaw = *rex* auct.", and in Gray's copy of Bonaparte's essay these names are queried in his MS.

For many years the two names were reversed, and then, comparatively recently, they have been revived in the sense of *patagonica* Miller for the King Penguin and *forsteri* for the Emperor.

This nomination does not appear sound, so we will provide

***Aptenodytes excelsior*, nom. nov.,**

for the species figured and described by Mathews, 'Birds of Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands,' October 16, 1928, p. 63, pl. 30, as *Aptenodytes forsteri*: collected at Cape Royds, McMurdo Bay. Bonaparte's *imperator* is a definite synonym of *patachonica* Forster, *i. e.*, Miller.

Messrs. GREGORY M. MATHEWS and TOM IREDALE also named a new subspecies of Maccaroni Penguin

Catadyptes chrysolophus redimitus, subsp. nov.

Description.—Differs from *C. c. chrysolophus* (type-locality Falkland Island) in its smaller bill and flipper.

Measurements.—Bill 60 mm. long, 24 deep; flipper 197; cf. Buller, Bds. of New Zealand, 1888, ii. p. 297, and 1905, Supp. p. 94.

Distribution.—New Zealand seas, probably breeding on Macquarie Island.

Type.—In the British Museum. ♀, Macquarie Island, November 22, 1901, Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1905.12.30.164.

Remarks.—Three specimens in the British Museum. This species seems to occur wherever the Rockhopper Penguin, *Eudyptes cristatus*, occurs, and to breed in the same rookeries, in small numbers.

Mr. G. L. BATES sent the following note upon *Pyrrhulauda eremodites* Meinertzhagen and *Eremalauda kinneari* Bates:—

The Lark described from Mr. Philby's collection under the name of *Eremalauda kinneari* (Bull. B. O. C. lv. 1934, p. 19) has turned out to be identical with *Pyrrhulauda eremodites*, described by Meinertzhagen from a single specimen obtained near Aden (Bull. B. O. C. xliii. 1923, p. 156). Besides the first specimens collected by Mr. Philby, six more have recently been received from him at the British Museum. These last are in good new plumage, and confirm the identity with *Pyrrhulauda eremodites*. An apparent discrepancy is, that whereas in the original description of *eremodites* the outermost rectrices are said to be black with only a yellowish fringe, all the Philby ones have them with the whole outer web light yellow; but examination shows that in the type of *eremodites* these rectrices are missing, and it is the next pair that have been described as the outermost pair. The name of this Lark thus becomes *Eremalauda eremodites* (Meinertzhagen), with *kinneari* as a synonym; its genus is certainly *Eremalauda*.